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(54) Abstract Title

Remote storage and retrieval of document images

(57) A document image storage system (100) includes a control mechanism that automatically archives a document image in response to a document being produced by a peripheral device (130;145;150). The system includes a memory machine (120) and a remote storage facility coupled to the memory machine. The memory machine archives document images. The remote storage facility archives document images received from the memory machine, and may be shared between a number of such memory machines.

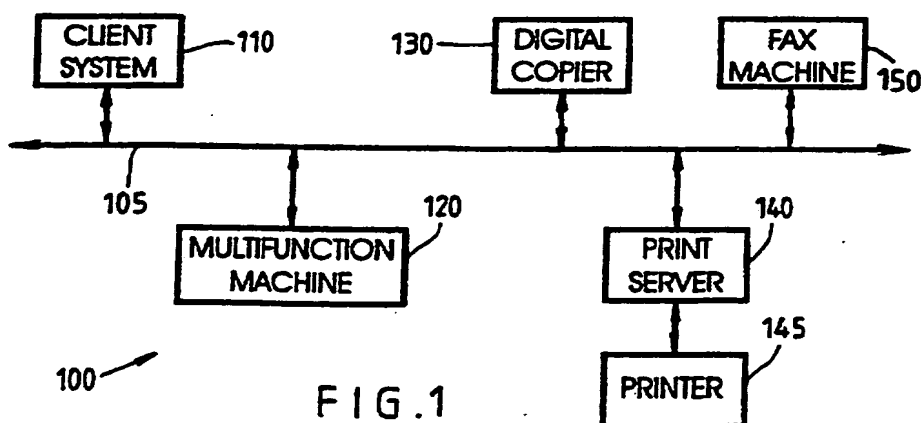
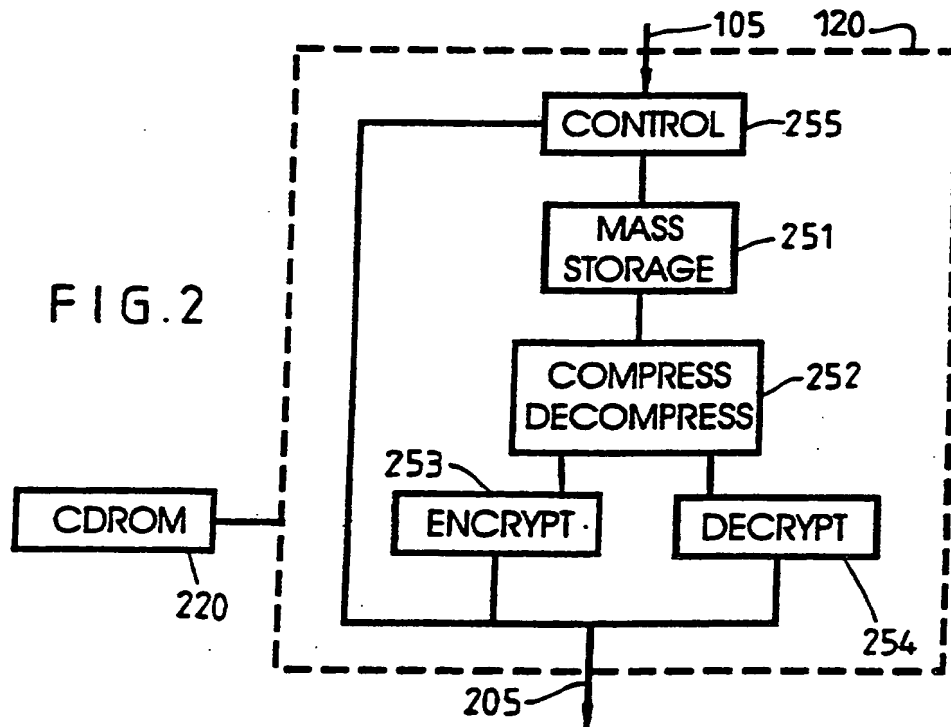
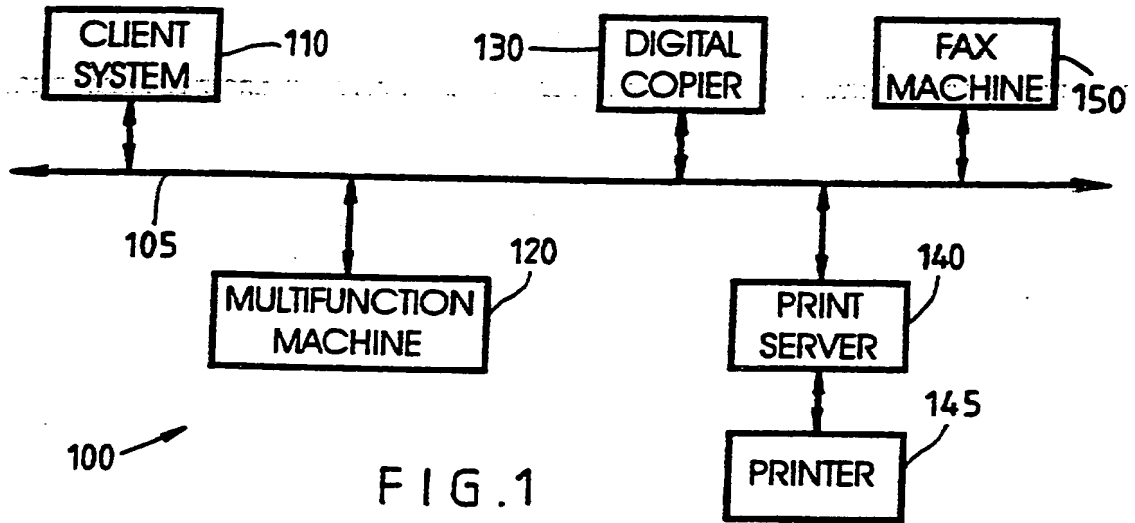


FIG. 1

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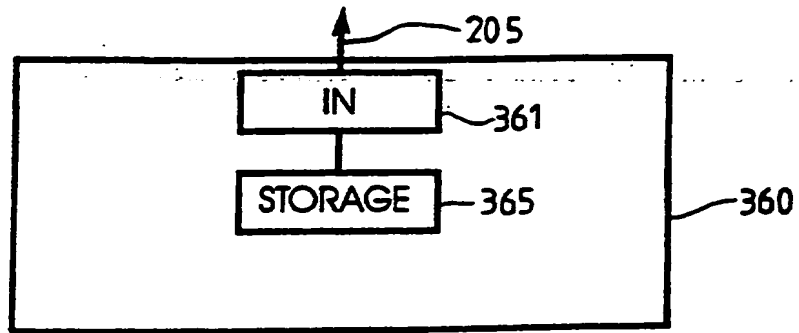


FIG. 3

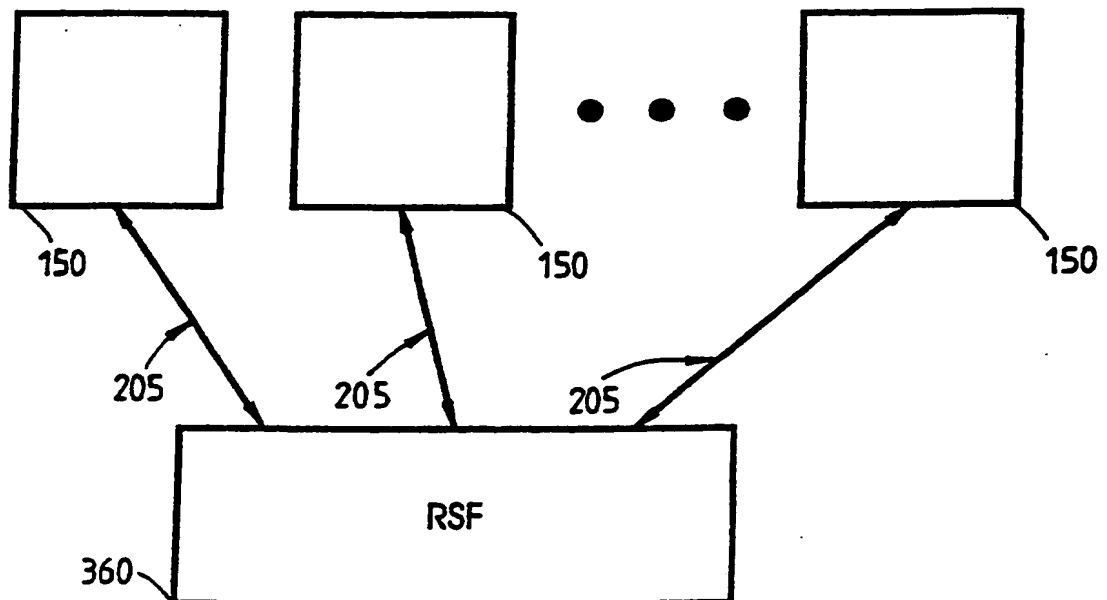


FIG. 4

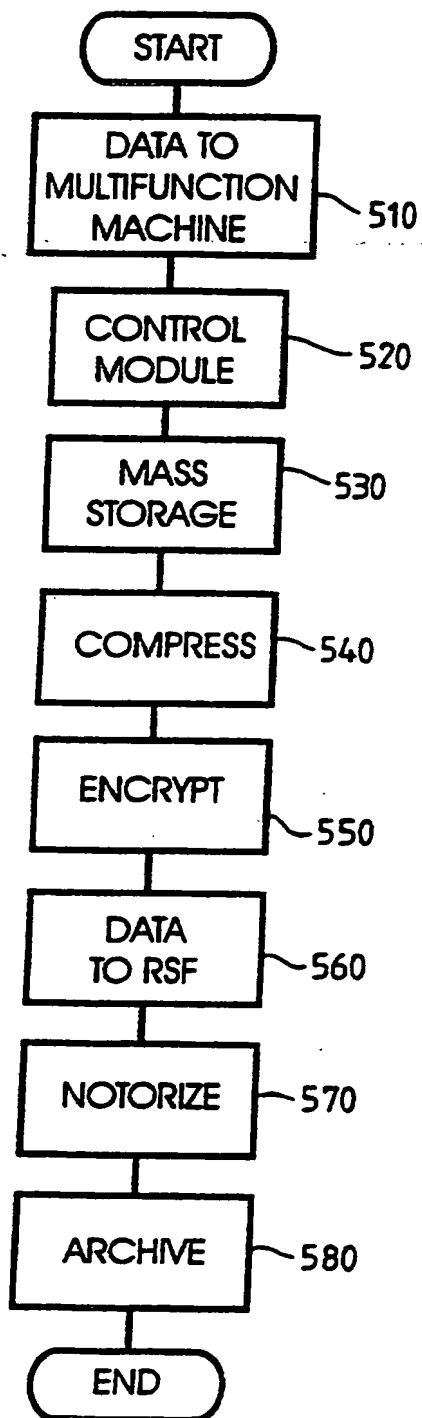


FIG. 5

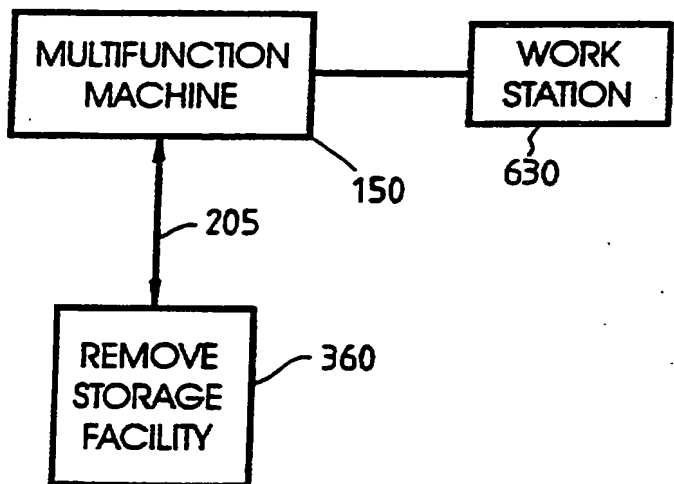


FIG. 6

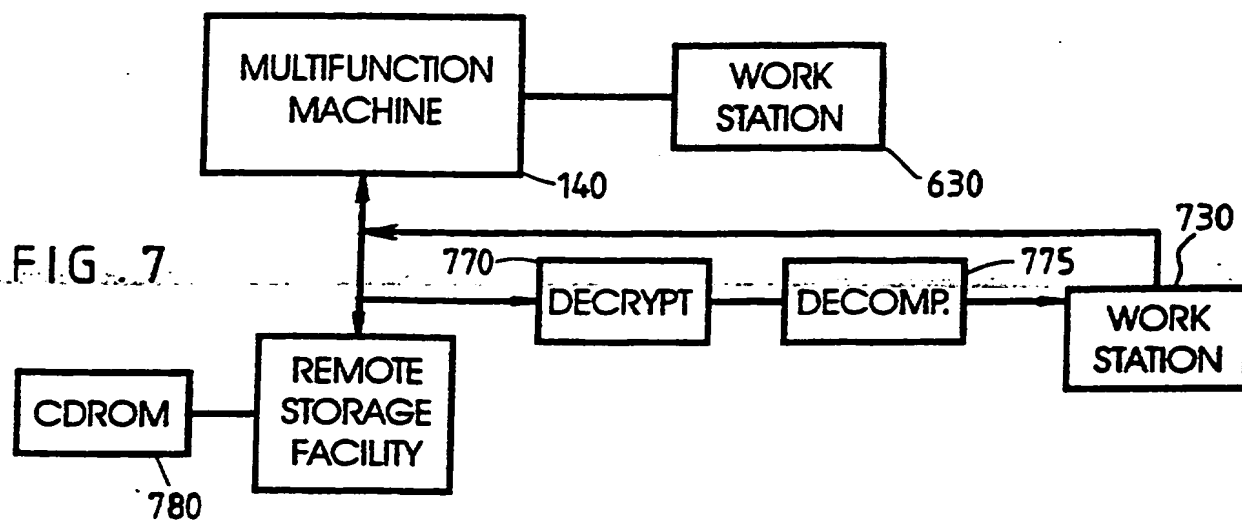


FIG. 8

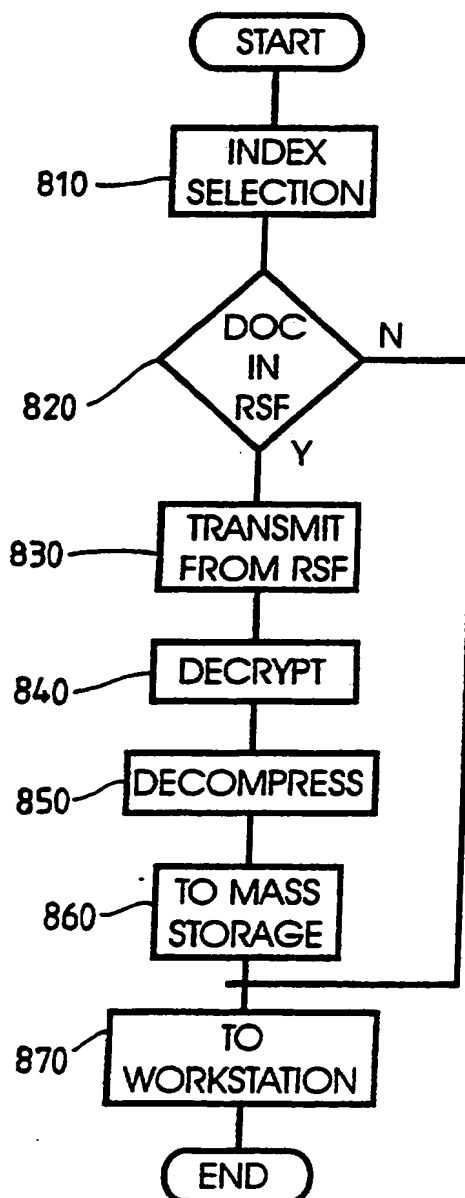
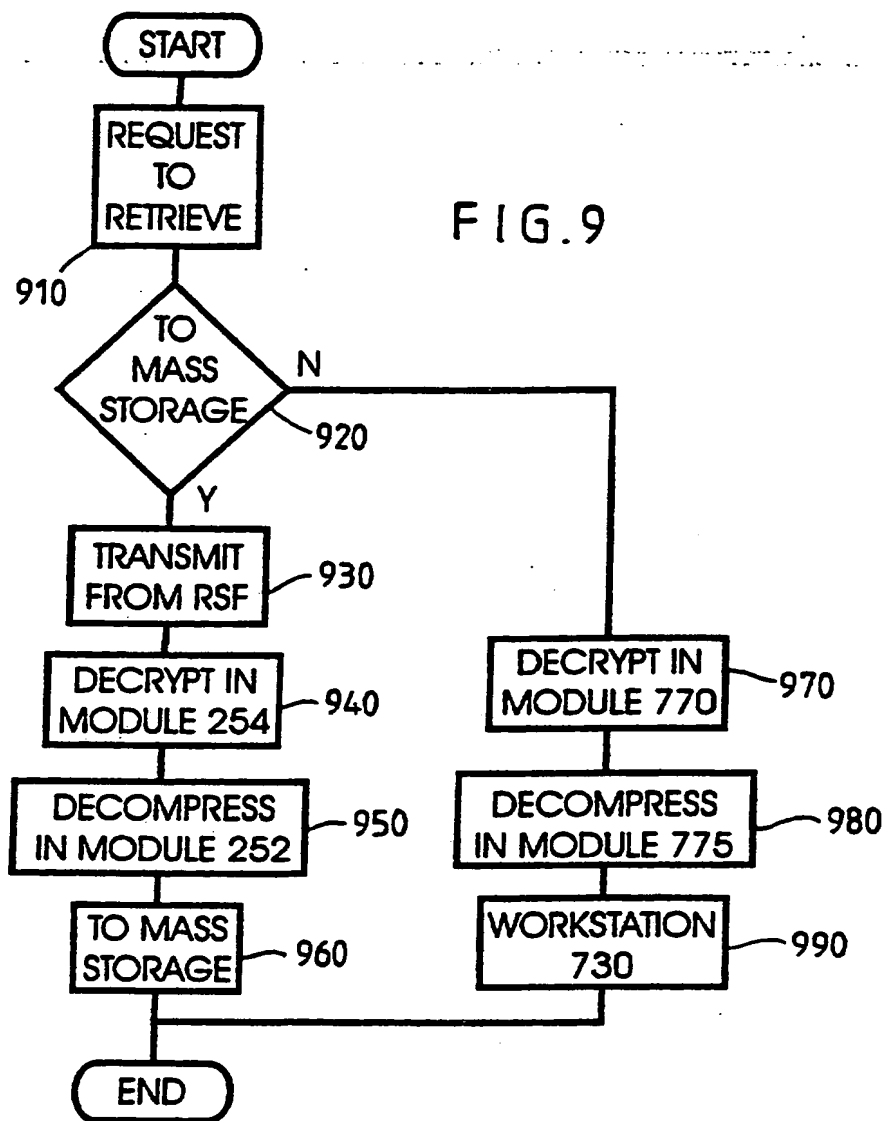


FIG. 9



## REMOTE STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM FOR A MULTIFUNCTION PERIPHERAL

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The present invention relates generally to a document management system, and more specifically to providing remote storage and retrieval facilities for archiving electronic documents.

10

Traditionally, document management required that vast amounts of documents be shipped to storage facilities only to necessitate retrieval when needed. The result was an inordinate and unnecessary expense of both time and money. Recently, however, the cost of storing an image of a sheet of paper on digital media has become less than the cost of printing and storing the sheet of paper itself. This development is the result of the rapid development of storage system technology. Digital document storage systems, in addition, facilitate later electronic search and retrieval.

Managing conventional digital document storage systems may present several problems. Conventional document storage systems require that a user manually scan every document on a digital scanner in order to create an image of a document that may be archived in digital

storage. Consequently, in order to archive a document, a scanner must be available to the potential user. Notwithstanding the availability of a scanner, a user must remember that a document needs to be scanned in order to create an archive. In addition, the scanning process may be time  
5 consuming if it is necessary to scan thousands of document pages.

Conventional storage systems may also have a problem with the amount of available capacity. Considering that no storage medium has an infinite capacity, additional storage may be necessary to store all of the information that an individual wishes to store. For some user  
10 applications, where space is limited, it would eventually become impracticable to continuously add storage mediums for archiving digital documents. Furthermore, if the primary storage mediums are damaged, valuable archived information may be lost.

The present invention provides a practical and efficient method  
15 for extending the storage capacity in a computer system to facilitate archiving documents.



A document image storage system includes a control mechanism that automatically archives a document image in response to a document being produced by a peripheral device. The document image storage  
5 system also includes a memory machine and a remote storage facility coupled to the memory machine. The first memory machine archives document images. The remote storage facility archives document images received from the first memory machine. According to one  
10 embodiment, the memory machine and the remote storage facility are coupled via a communications channel. The communications channel transmits document images between the memory machine and the remote storage facility.

The present invention provides a document image storage system as claimed in accompanying claim 1; a remote storage facility in a document image storage system as claimed in accompanying claim 9; a method of archiving document images as claimed in accompanying claim 14 and a method of retrieving document images as claimed in accompanying claim 20 or claim 23.

The present invention is illustrated by way of example and not limited to the figures of the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 illustrates one embodiment of an office machine network  
5 according to the present invention;

Figure 2 illustrates a multifunction machine according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 3 illustrates a remote storage facility according to one embodiment of the present invention;

10 Figure 4 illustrates one embodiment of a remote storage system according to the present invention;

Figure 5 illustrates a flow diagram for archiving document image data in the remote storage system;

15 Figure 6 illustrates an alternative embodiment of a remote storage system according to the present invention;

Figure 7 illustrates yet another embodiment of a remote storage system according to the present invention;

Figure 8 illustrates a flow diagram for retrieving document image data according to one embodiment of the present invention; and

20 Figure 9 illustrates a flow diagram for retrieving document image data according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, document images are automatically saved on a mass storage medium in a multifunction machine as a result of copying, faxing, printing, or other transfer or manipulation of documents. Document images on the multifunction machine are copied to a remote storage facility over a communications channel, thereby facilitating infinite storage for the multifunction machine. The remote storage facility provides a data warehouse in which customers may store and retrieve digital documents.

10 An apparatus and method for document and data storage is described. In the following description, numerous details are set forth, such as specified numbers of signals, types of data and storage formats, etc. It will be apparent, however, to one skilled in the art, that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are shown in block diagram form, rather than in detail, in order to avoid obscuring the present invention.

Some portions of the detailed descriptions described below are presented in terms of algorithms and symbolic representations of operations on data bits within a computer memory. These algorithmic descriptions and representations are the means used by those skilled in the data processing arts to most effectively convey the substance of their work to others skilled in the art. An algorithm is here, and generally,

conceived to be a self-consistent sequence of steps leading to a desired result. The steps are those requiring physical manipulations of physical quantities. Usually, though not necessarily, these quantities take the form of electrical or magnetic signals capable of being stored, transferred, combined, compared, and otherwise manipulated. It has proven convenient at times, principally for reasons of common usage, to refer to these signals as bits, values, elements, symbols, characters, terms, numbers, or the like.

It should be borne in mind, however, that all of these and similar terms are to be associated with the appropriate physical quantities and are merely convenient labels applied to these quantities. Unless specifically stated otherwise as apparent from the following discussions, it is appreciated that throughout the present invention, discussions utilizing terms such as "processing" or "computing" or "calculating" or "determining" or "displaying" or the like, may refer to the action and processes of a computer system, or similar electronic computing device, that manipulates and transforms data represented as physical (electronic) quantities within the computer system's registers and memories into other data similarly represented as physical quantities within the computer system memories or registers or other such information storage, transmission or display devices.

Also as discussed below, the present invention relates to apparatus for performing the operations herein. This apparatus may be specially

constructed for the required purposes, or it may comprise a general purpose computer selectively activated or reconfigured by a computer program stored in the computer. Such a computer program may be stored in a computer readable storage medium, such as, but is not limited to, any type of disk including floppy disks, optical disks, CD-ROMs, and magneto-optical disks, read-only memories (ROMs), random access memories (RAMs), EPROMs, EEPROMS, magnetic or optical cards, or any type of media suitable for storing electronic instructions, and each coupled to a computer system bus. The algorithms presented herein are not inherently related to any particular computer or other apparatus. Various general purpose machines may be used with programs in accordance with the teachings herein, or it may prove convenient to construct more specialized apparatus to perform the required steps. The required structure for a variety of these machines will appear from the description below. In addition, the present invention is not described with reference to any particular programming language. It will be appreciated that a variety of programming languages may be used to implement the teachings of the invention as described herein.

Figure 1 illustrates an office machine network 100. According to one embodiment of the present invention, office machine network 100 performs automatic document archiving. Office machine network 100 includes a bus 105 for communicating information. According to one embodiment, bus 105 may comprise an Ethernet network. However, in

alternative embodiments, bus 105 may comprise other types of networks or combinations of networks. Bus 105 may be or include a bus in a personal computer.

Office machine network 100 may also include a representative  
5 client system 110 coupled with bus 105. Client system 110 may provide access to office machine network 100 for a system user. Office machine network 100 further includes a multifunction machine 120 coupled to bus 105. Multifunction machine 120 archives document image data transmitted from, by , or to a digital copier, facsimile machine, printer, or  
10 other similar document transfer or reproduction device. Document image data may comprise any electronic form of written, printed, or similarly expressed information. According to one embodiment, multifunction machine 120 may comprise a computer system. Multifunction machine 120 is discussed in further detail below.

15 In addition, office machine network 100 may include a digital copier 130 coupled to bus 105 for copying documents. Copier 130 may transmit image data obtained during the course of copying a document. Further, office machine network 100 may include a print server 140 coupled to bus 105, and a printer 145 coupled to print server 140. Print  
20 server 140 controls printing of documents by printer 145 at the request of client system 110. Print server 140 may also transmit image data. Additionally, office machine network 100 may include a facsimile (fax) machine 150 coupled to bus 105 for sending and receiving documents.

Similarly, fax machine 150 may transmit or receive image data obtained during the course of sending or receiving documents, respectively.

Note that office machine network 100 may include other input and output devices capable of transmitting and/or receiving documents.

5       According to one embodiment, office machine network 100 may automatically archive a document image into multifunction machine 120 each time a document is copied, faxed or printed. In response to a command by a system user (i.e., a request to copy, print, or fax), a document is produced by the applicable peripheral device (e.g., copier,  
10   printer, fax machine, an input device, an output device, etc.). According to one embodiment, copier 130 includes a data tap that transmits image data to a controller, as well as a print engine, after a document is scanned. The controller then transmits the image data to multifunction machine 120 via bus 105. Fax machine 150 also includes a data tap that transmits  
15   image data to multifunction machine 120, in addition to a modem, after a document has been scanned. According to a further embodiment, print server 140 runs spooling software for writing to printer 145. The spooling software enables print server 140 to transmit image data to multifunction machine 120 after it is transmitted to printer 145. Note that other devices  
20   may use similar spooling software to enable capture of a copy of an electronic version of a hardcopy document being transferred or generated.

According to one embodiment, the document data is converted into an image format (e.g., postscript, GIFF, TIFF, etc.) as the document is being produced (e.g., in the print server, copier, or fax machine).

However, in an alternative embodiment, the document data may be converted into an image format after being transmitted to multifunction machine 120. Such conversion may be performed by conversion hardware, software, or a combination of both, inside or outside of multifunction machine 120.

According to a further embodiment, each peripheral device includes an origination identifier in each packet of image data that is transmitted over bus 105 to multifunction machine 120. The origination identifier indicates from which device the data was transmitted. In addition, the image data transmitted from the peripheral devices further includes a destination identifier that indicates the destination of the data (e.g., multifunction machine 120).

The process of automatically archiving documents is further described in U.S. Application serial no. 08/754,721, entitled "Automatic And Transparent Document Archiving", filed April 21, 1997, and assigned to the assignee of the present invention.

Figure 2 illustrates one embodiment of multifunction machine 120 according to the present invention. Multifunction machine 120 includes a control module 255 that retrieves data from bus 105 that is addressed to multifunction machine 120. Control module 255 monitors bus 105 and



compares the destination identifier included in the data with the address of multifunction machine 120. If a match occurs, control module 255 captures the data. In addition, control module 255 may initiate the retrieval of a document image from a remote storage facility to be  
5 forwarded to multifunction machine 120.

Further, multifunction machine 120 includes a mass storage medium 251 coupled to control module 255 for storing document image data. According to one embodiment, mass storage medium 251 may comprise a magnetic disk. However, in alternative embodiments, an  
10 optical disk, or other storage mechanism, such as, for example, those described above, may be used to implement mass storage medium 251.

In one embodiment, multifunction machine 120 includes a compression/decompression module 252 coupled to mass storage medium 251. Compression/decompression module 252 compresses  
15 document image data before the data is transmitted from multifunction machine 120 to a remote storage facility, other storage, or other location. Compression/decompression module 252 may be utilized in order to reduce overall storage space. According to one embodiment, compression/decompression module 252 may perform any number of  
20 compression techniques, such as Lempel-Ziv, Commite' Consultatif International de Telecommunication et Telegraphy (CCITT), Joint Photographic Expert Group (JPEG), Compression with Reversible Embedded Wavelets (CREW), run length encoding, etc.

Compression/decompression module 252 may also decompress data received by multifunction machine 120 from a remote storage facility or other location. One of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the inclusion of compression/decompression module 252 in multifunction  
5 machine 120 is not necessary to practice the present invention.

Multifunction machine 120 may further include an encryption module, such as encryption module 253, coupled to compression/decompression module 252. Encryption module 253 encrypts document image data that is to be transmitted from  
10 multifunction machine 120. Encryption module 253 may be included to secure document images transmitted from multifunction machine 120 so that they are accessible only to selective individuals or users, such as those using office machine network 100. Encryption module 253 may perform one or more of a variety of encryption techniques. In one  
15 embodiment, encryption module 253 uses an encryption code or key to identify an individual to whom the image data belongs before it is transmitted from multifunction machine 140.

Additionally, multifunction machine 120 may include a decryption module 254 coupled to compression/decompression module  
20 252 for decrypting document image data received at multifunction machine 120. One of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that encryption module 253 and decryption module 254 are not necessary to practice the present invention.

In one embodiment, both encryption module 253 and decryption module 254 are coupled to a communication channel 205.

Communication channel 205 transmits and receives document image data to and from a remote storage facility respectively. According to one  
5 embodiment, communication channel 205 may comprise a Wide Area Network (WAN) coupling multifunction machine 120 and a remote storage facility. In alternative embodiments, however, multifunction machine 120 may communicate with a remote storage facility using other techniques (e.g., ISDN, internet, via modem, etc.).

10 According to one embodiment, multifunction machine 120 may be coupled to a recordable CDROM 220. CDROM 220 provides external storage to ensure that a local copy of document image exists.

Multifunction machine 120 may record to CDROM 220 upon receiving each document image from bus 105. However, in alternative  
15 embodiments, multifunction machine 120 may copy to CDROM 220 at predetermined intervals (e.g., every hour, day, etc.). According to a further embodiment, document images may be copied to CDROM 220 whenever the use of multifunction machine 120 is low (e.g., when office machine network 100 is least frequently used). In such an embodiment,  
20 multifunction machine 120 may maintain a record (or history) of usage for a predetermined amount of time (e.g., weeks, months, years, etc.). Based upon the history, multifunction machine 120 could determine the best time to download to CDROM 220. The best time may be chosen

based on a histogram generated by multifunction machine 120 using the recorded history data.

Figure 3 illustrates one embodiment of a remote storage facility (RSF) 360 according to the present invention. RSF 360 includes a storage  
5 medium 365. According to one embodiment, storage medium 365 may be a magnetic storage device. However, in alternative embodiments, medium 365 may be an optical, tape, or other type of storage devices, such as, for instance, those described above. RSF 360 functions as a data warehouse facility that includes much greater storage capacity than can be  
10 accommodated by multifunction machine 120. Consequently, RSF 360 may provide access to multifunction machine 120 for the storage of documents. According to another embodiment, RSF 360 may comprise a hierarchical storage system.

RSF 360 may also include an Image Notarization (IN) module 361.  
15 IN module 361 notarizes images that are received by RSF 360. In such an embodiment, RSF 360 may register the time and date a particular image datum was received from a particular multifunction machine 120. The time and date information is subsequently archived with the image datum in the various storage mediums. IN module 361 may also  
20 transmit the notarization information to multifunction machine 120 upon document retrieval. Consequently, a reliable record is kept for each document archived in RSF 360. In an alternative embodiment, time stamps may be used to label each image as it is received at RSF 360.

Figure 4 illustrates a remote storage system wherein RSF 360 may provide storage services for a plurality of multifunction machines. In one embodiment, access to each multifunction machine may be provided to RSF 360 via separate communications channels. In an alternative  
5 embodiment, a single communications channel is used with arbitration logic to control access to the channel. This arbitration logic may be either in one or all multifunction machines, as a separate device or a part of RSF 360. Each multifunction machine 120 may be included within a separate office machine network 100.

10 Now referring to Figure 5, a flow diagram for archiving document image data according to the present invention is illustrated. As described above, multifunction machine 120 may archive document image data transmitted from copier 130, print server 140 or fax machine 150. Upon the request to produce a document in office machine network 100 (i.e., a  
15 copy, fax or printed), image data of the document is transmitted to multifunction machine 120 along with an origination and destination identifier, step 510. At step 520, control module 255 matches the destination identifier included in the image data with the address of multifunction machine 120, thus capturing the data. Next, document  
20 image data is archived in mass storage medium 251, step 530.

According to one embodiment, multifunction machine 120 may transmit image data to RSF 360 immediately after it is stored to mass storage medium 251. Consequently, at step 540, the image data is

transmitted to compression/decompression module 252 where it is compressed. Next, the image data is transferred to encryption module 253 for encryption, step 550. Encryption module 253 secures the images stored at the RSF 360 so that they are not accessible to other customers or to RSF operators. At step 560, the image data is transmitted to RSF 360. Note that if compression/decompression module 252 and encryption module 253 are not included, the image data is transmitted immediately to RSF 360. At RSF 360, the image data is optionally notarized by IN 360, step 570. Finally, the image data is archived in storage medium 365, step 580.

In alternative embodiments, multifunction machine 120 may transmit image data to RSF 360 at predetermined intervals (e.g., every hour, day, etc.). In such an embodiment, image data is transferred to compression/decompression module 252 upon receiving a command from control module 255 to transmit data to RSF 360, step 540. Subsequently, steps 550-580 are carried out, as illustrated above. In yet another embodiment, the remote storage system may operate in either of the above mentioned modes of operation.

According to a further embodiment, multifunction machine 120 may transmit image data to RSF 360 whenever the use of office machine network 100 is low. In such an embodiment, multifunction machine 120 maintains a history of usage for a predetermined amount of time (e.g., weeks, months, years, etc.). In one embodiment, based upon the history,

multifunction machine 120 may determine the best time to transmit image data to RSF 360, such as by generating a histogram of the usage from the recorded history and using the histogram to make the determination.

5       Figure 6 illustrates an alternative embodiment of a remote storage system in which a workstation 630 is coupled to multifunction machine 120. Workstation 630 may be coupled to multifunction machine 120 by bus 105. However, one skilled in the art will recognize that workstation 630 may be coupled to multifunction machine 120 in other ways, such as  
10   parallel or serial interfaces, or Ethernet or other networks. According to one embodiment, workstation 630 enables the retrieval of a document from multifunction machine 120 or RSF 360. Workstation 630 may provide an interface to all documents that have ever been copied, printed, faxed, or otherwise transmitted in office machine network 100.  
15   The interface allows a user to access any or all of the archived documents. The interface may enable access to the time and/or date the document was archived. The interface may also enable access to the application or server that transmitted the information that was captured for archiving.

      In one embodiment, an index table stored in workstation 630  
20   indicates the location of all archived document images. However, since storage space is limited on multifunction machine 120, only a subset of the index of document images may be actually archived in multifunction machine 120 at any given time. Images not present in multifunction

machine 120 are available in RSF 360. However, this may not be visible to the user. A retrieval request for a document stored remotely in RSF 360 generates a request at control module 255 for the document to be transferred from RSF 360 to multifunction machine 120.

5           According to one embodiment, a least recently used (LRU) algorithm may be implemented to determine which images are kept in mass storage medium 251 of multifunction machine 120. In such an embodiment, the archived document that has been accessed the least is forwarded to RSF 360 at regular intervals, or at times when another  
10   document is being archived. An indication or count may be stored for each document to indicate how often it has been accessed. In alternative embodiments, other algorithms may be implemented to determine which images are kept in multifunction machine 120 (e.g., least frequently used (LFU)).

15           Figure 7 illustrates an alternative embodiment of a remote storage system in which a workstation 730 is coupled to RSF 360. Workstation 730 may be coupled to RSF 360 by communications channel 205. However, in alternative embodiments, workstation 730 may be coupled to RSF 360 by a separate communications channel. A decrypt module 770  
20   may also be coupled to RSF 630 for decrypting document images received from RSF 360. Further, a decompression module 775 may be coupled to workstation 730 for decompressing document compressed document images received from RSF 360.



Workstation 730 may also use an index table. According to one embodiment, all document images are present in RSF 360. In such an embodiment, workstation 730 may not need to access multifunction machine 120. However, in an embodiment in which images are transferred from multifunction machine 120 to RSF 360 at predetermined intervals, workstation 730 may retrieve document images from multifunction machine 120 that have not been previously transferred to RSF 360. A retrieval request for a file archived in RSF 360 generates a request for the document to be transferred from RSF 360 to workstation 730 through decrypt module 770 and decompression module 775. In an alternative embodiment, however, a retrieval request may generate a request for a document to be transferred to either workstation 730 or multifunction machine 120 for storage.

A recordable CDROM 780 may also be coupled to RSF 360. CDROM 780 may store document images for each multifunction machine user downloaded from RSF 360. CDROM 780 could subsequently be re-distributed to each individual user.

Figure 8 illustrates a flow diagram for the document retrieval process implemented by workstation 630. As described above, an index table stored in workstation may indicate the location of all archived document images. The index table permits a user to select a document to be retrieved from either multifunction machine 120 or RSF 360. To retrieve a document, a user may retrieve a document by making a

selection from the index, step 810. Next, a determination is made as to whether the selected document is located in RSF 360, step 820.

If the requested document is archived in RSF 360, control module 255 causes the pertinent image data to be transmitted from RSF 360 to multifunction machine 120, step 830. At step 840, the image data is decrypted at decryption module 254. Next, the image data is transmitted to compression/decompression module 252 where it is decompressed, step 850. At step 860, the image data is written to mass storage medium 251. Subsequently, the requested document is forwarded to workstation 630 where it may be viewed by the user, step 870. If the requested document is not archived in RSF 360, it is located in multifunction machine 120. Consequently, the document is forwarded directly from mass storage medium 251 to workstation 630, step 870.

Figure 9 illustrates a flow diagram for the document retrieval process performed by workstation 730. At step 910, an index selection is made at workstation 730 in order to retrieve a document. As previously mentioned, a user may generate a retrieval request for a document to be transferred to either workstation 730 or multifunction machine 120 for storage. Thus, at step 920, a determination is made as to whether the document is to be forwarded to mass storage 251 in multifunction machine 120 or workstation 730.

If the request is for the document to be forwarded to mass storage 251, image data is transmitted to multifunction machine 120 from RSF

360, step 930. Next, the image data is decrypted at decryption module 254, step 940. The image data is then decompressed at compression/decompression module 252, step 950. At step 960, the image data is written to mass storage medium 251. If the request is for the document to be forwarded to workstation 730, the image data is transmitted to decrypt module 770 for decryption, step 970. Next, the image data is decompressed at compression module 775, step 980. Finally, at step 990, the requested document is forwarded to workstation 730 where it may be inspected by the system user.

From the above description and drawings, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that the particular embodiments shown and described are for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit and essential characteristics. References to details of particular embodiments are not intended to limit the scope of the claims.

**CLAIMS:**

1. In a computer system comprising a memory machine, a workstation coupled to the memory machine, and a remote storage facility, wherein the workstation includes an index of archived documents, a method of retrieving document images comprising the steps of:
  - selecting a document from the index, wherein the index contains a list of documents archived in the memory machine and the remote storage facility;
  - determining the location of the document; and
  - transmitting the document to the workstation.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of transmitting the document to the workstation further comprises the steps of:
  - transmitting the document from the remote storage facility to the memory machine;
  - storing the document in the memory machine; and
  - transmitting the document from the memory machine to the workstation.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the document is transmitted directly from the memory machine.
4. The method of any one of claims 1 to 3, further comprising decompressing the document.
5. A computer system comprising a memory machine, a workstation coupled to the memory machine, and a remote storage facility,
  - the workstation including an index of archived documents which index of archived documents contains a list of documents archived in the memory machine and in the remote storage facility; the workstation further comprising
  - means for allowing a user to select a document from the index;
  - means for determining the location of the document; and

means located at at least one of the memory machine and the remote storage facility for transmitting the document to the workstation.

6. A computer system as claimed in claim 5, further comprising means for transmitting the document at the another of the memory machine and the remote storage facility, the system being operable, in response to a determination that the document is located at the remote storage facility, to transmit the document from the remote storage facility to the memory machine, to store the document in the memory machine, and to transmit the document from the memory machine to the workstation.
7. A computer system as claimed in claim 5, wherein the means for transmitting the document to the workstation is located at the memory machine and is operable, in response to a determination that the document is located at the memory machine, to transmit the document directly to the workstation.
8. A workstation for use in a computer system which also comprises a memory machine and a remote storage facility, the workstation including:
  - an index of archived documents;
  - means for allowing a user to select a document from the index, which index contains a list of documents archived in the memory machine and the remote storage facility;
  - means for determining the location of the document; and
  - means for requesting the document to be transmitted from that location.
9. A workstation as claimed in claim 8, further comprising means for receiving the document from the memory machine, irrespective of the location of the document.
10. A workstation as claimed in claim 8 or claim 9, wherein the workstation comprises means for coupling to the memory machine via a Wide Area Network.

11. In a computer system comprising a memory machine, a remote storage facility, and a workstation coupled to the remote storage facility, wherein the workstation has access to an index of archived documents, a method of retrieving document images comprising the steps of:
- selecting a document from the index;
  - selecting a destination for the document; and
  - transmitting the document to the destination.
12. The method of claim 11, wherein the step of transmitting the document to the destination further comprises the steps of:
- transmitting the document from the remote storage facility to the memory machine; and
  - storing the document in the memory machine.
13. A method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the document is transmitted directly from the memory machine.
14. A method as claimed in any one of claims 11 to 13, further comprising the step of decompressing the document.
15. A computer system comprising a memory machine, a remote storage facility and a workstation coupled to the remote storage facility, wherein the workstation has access to an index of archived documents, the computer system further comprising:
- means for permitting a user to select a document from the index;
  - means for selecting a destination for the document; and
  - means for transmitting the document to the destination.
16. A computer system as claimed in claim 15, further comprising means for transmitting the document at the another of the memory machine and the remote storage facility, the system being operable, in response to a determination that the document is located at the remote storage facility, to transmit the document from the remote storage

facility to the memory machine, to store the document in the memory machine, and to transmit the document from the memory machine to the destination.

17. A computer system as claimed in claim 5, wherein the means for transmitting the document to the destination is located at the memory machine and is operable, in response to a determination that the document is located at the memory machine, to transmit the document directly to the destination.
18. A workstation for use in a computer system which also comprises a memory machine and a remote storage facility, the workstation including:
- means to access an index of archived documents;
  - means for allowing a user to select a document from the index, which index contains a list of documents archived in the memory machine and the remote storage facility;
  - means for determining the destination of the document; and
  - means for transmitting the document to that location.
19. A workstation as claimed in claim 18, further comprising means for sending the document from the remote storage facility, irrespective of the destination of the document.
20. A workstation as claimed in claim 18 or claim 19, wherein the workstation comprises means for coupling to the remote storage facility via a Wide Area Network.



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

Application No: GB 0025551.3  
Claims searched: 1,5,8 & appendancies

Examiner: Mike Davis  
Date of search: 8 November 2000

## Patents Act 1977 Search Report under Section 17

### Databases searched:

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

UK Cl (Ed.R): G4A (AUIDB)

Int Cl (Ed.7): G06F

Other:

### Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
X	GB 1487507 (IBM) whole document	1,5,8 at least
X	EP 0749077 A2 (FUJI XEROX) eg abstract	"

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
Y	Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P	Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
&	Member of the same patent family	E	Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.